

Distributed and Operating Systems Group

# $\mathbf{A} \text{dvanced } \mathbf{O} \text{perating } \mathbf{S} \text{ystem } \mathbf{I} \text{ssues } (\mathbf{AOSI})$

Excercise Sheet 6 Due date: 19.01.2012

## 1 Security in operating systems

Describe the basic security mechanisms in Windows 2K and Unix. People often regard Windows NT operating systems as insecure. Do you agree with that? Explain your opinion.

### 2 Access control models

There are two major forms of access control models:

- Access control List(ACL)
- Capability Lists(C-Lists)

Describe both concepts and discuss the positive and negative features of each.

### 3 Hash-functions

Consider the following hash algorithm:

 Algorithm 1 Example hash function

 Require: valid string x

 hash  $\Leftarrow 0$  

 for char in x do

 hash  $\Leftarrow$  hash  $\oplus$  char

 end for

 return hash

do you consider it to be a cryptographic-hash function? Explain your decision!

#### 4 Secret key exchange

The Diffie-Hellman-Merkle-System created a means to transfer keys through an unsecure channel. What major problem of symmetric encryption systems was solved by it and how did it work?

The RSA asymmetric encryption system provides the possibility to communicate through an unsecured channel, without the need of a common secret key. Why is it seldom used for the communication itself, but only for the exchange of the secret keys?

#### 5 Secure programming

Consider the following function, that copys a string in reverse order.

```
char* strncpy_R(char* dest, const char* src, size_t len){
    char buffer[1024];
    char* bufPtr = buffer;
    while(*src && len --)
        *bufPtr++ = *src++;
    while(bufPtr != buffer)
        *dest++ = *--bufPtr;
    return dest;
}
```

Are there any security related problems within the function? If there are, explain them and give examples for their exploitation.